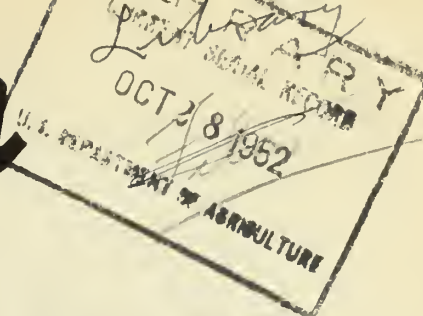


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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

OCTOBER 20, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

L A T E N E W S

United States exports of cotton in August 1952 totalled 110,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (107,000 running bales) compared with 152,000 bales (146,000 running bales) for the corresponding month in 1951. The principal destinations in August 1952 were Japan, 35,000 bales; Taiwan, 13,000; Spain, 12,000; Colombia, 9,000; Western Germany, 8,000; Canada, 7,000; India, 5,000; Korea, 5,000; France, 4,000; Italy, 3,000; Belgium, 3,000; and the United Kingdom, 2,000.

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United States imports of cotton (for consumption) in August 1952 totalled 7,796 bales (480 pounds net), including 3,347 bales from India, 2,423 from Peru, 1,225 from Mexico, 797 from Egypt, and 4 from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. In 1951-52 (August-July) total imports of 80,000 bales included 37,000 from Egypt, 21,000 from Mexico, 12,000 from India, and 10,000 from Peru.

- - - -

Exports of cotton linters from the United States during August, 1952 totalled 3,285 bales (480 pounds net) compared with 787 bales in August 1951. The exports in August 1952 were to Canada, 1,228 bales; France, 981; Germany, 925, and Japan 151. In 1951-52 the United States exported 271,000 bales compared with 112,000 in 1950-51. The United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan received 119,000, 58,000, 44,000 and 29,000, respectively, in 1951-52.

- - - -

Imports of cotton linters into the United States in August 1952 amounted to 21,125 bales (480 pounds net) including 8,081 from Mexico, 7,266 from Brazil, 3,665 from the Soviet Union, and 829 from Paraguay. The total of 113,000 bales imported in 1951-52 included 51,000 from Mexico, 30,000 from the Soviet Union, 21,000 from Brazil, 4,000 from Pakistan, 2,000 from Peru, 2,000 from Paraguay and 2,000 from El Salvador.

(Continued on Page 374)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF SUGAR BEETS IN 1952

World production of sugar beets in 1952, tentatively indicated at 100 million short tons, is slightly lower than the 1951 harvest of 101 million tons. This year's production will be approximately 22 percent larger than the prewar (1935-39) average of 88 million tons. Although total acreage planted to beets is somewhat higher than that of 1951, adverse crop conditions in continental Europe have lowered expected yields enough to offset this acreage increase.

Acreage available for harvest in Canada and the United States is 2 percent less than the 1951 acreage, and sugar beet production is expected to be slightly less than in 1951. In the United States, weather conditions favored the 1952 beet crop. Yields per acre were equal to those of 1951 and 15 percent higher than the average for the past 10 years. In Canada, growing conditions were excellent and above-average yields are expected. Official reports show sugar beet production about 4 percent more than last year. Other sources of information indicate a record crop, even exceeding that of 1950.

Europe (excluding the U.S.S.R.) again increased the sugar beet acreage but the increase was only 1 percent. On the other hand, production of sugar beets fell short of expectations and is indicated at 66.5 million tons or 4 percent less than the 1951 harvest. Few areas of Europe have reported favorable weather conditions for this season's crop. The United Kingdom and Ireland experienced an early drought which was later offset by beneficial rains. The improved conditions are such that yields are expected to surpass those of last year in root weight and sugar content. In Spain, prospects have been even more favorable and a bumper crop is expected. The Netherlands also experienced such favorable crop conditions that the reduced acreage is expected to be offset by excellent yields and production should exceed that of 1951. In one other area, Poland, weather conditions generally favored the sugar beet growth and production is expected to exceed that of 1951.

The remainder of Europe faced conditions which varied from average in Belgium to very poor in France and the Balkans. Belgium, Denmark, Finland and Sweden experienced wet, cold weather. There was very little sunshine, and virus yellow was prevalent in the first 3 areas, and insect damage was reported in Sweden. In the northern areas of Germany and Czechoslovakia rainfall was reported fair to adequate, but in the southern areas of those countries and in every area of southern Europe from France to Rumania, the situation was characterized by heat and drought coupled with the appearance of insects and virus yellow. Two areas, France and the Balkans, were exceedingly hard hit by pests and disease. As a consequence, while most areas of Europe either held acreage on a level with that of 1951 or increased plantings, in only a few may increased production be expected.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production in specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52

Continent and country	Acreage ^{1/}					Production				
	Average		1950	1951	1952 ^{2/}	Average		1950	1951	1952 ^{2/}
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons	1,000 Sh. tons
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada	50:	66:	102:	93:	93:	504:	690:	1,128:	966:	1,009
United States ...	827:	755:	925:	691:	678:	9,595:	10,262:	13,535:	10,485:	10,324
Total	877:	821:	1,027:	784:	771:	10,099:	10,952:	14,663:	11,451:	11,343
EUROPE										
Austria	102:	49:	69:	95:	101:	1,202:	322:	938:	1,136:	1,213
Belgium	124:	119:	155:	161:	163:	1,603:	1,626:	2,948:	2,048:	2,179
Denmark	98:	117: ^{3/}	180: ^{3/}	177: ^{4/}	178:	1,657:	1,790: ^{5/}	2,890: ^{5/}	2,706: ^{6/}	2,720
Finland	10:	13:	24:	25:	26:	96:	116:	308:	168:	193
France	791:	715:	976:	1,005:	1,030:	9,976:	7,942:	14,965:	13,041:	11,375
Germany-Wn. Zone	335:	355:	477:	551:	550:	4,900:	4,010:	8,354:	8,444:	8,377
Ireland	55:	70:	60:	60:	50:	590:	672:	659:	644:	550
Italy	312:	231:	429:	490:	554:	3,422:	2,640:	4,925:	6,567:	6,200
Netherlands	106:	111:	165:	166:	154:	1,760:	1,888:	3,417:	2,700:	2,866
Spain	161:	190:	230:	264:	297:	1,245:	1,515:	1,525:	2,046:	3,307
Sweden	128:	126:	129:	134:	134:	2,089:	1,909:	2,124:	1,909:	2,061
Switzerland	6:	14:	15:	15:	15:	91:	206:	295:	231:	226
United Kingdom .. ^{7/}	344:	415:	425:	421:	411: ^{7/}	3,395:	4,401:	5,842:	5,080:	4,816
Yugoslavia	77:	159:	243:	251:	200:	658:	1,041:	938:	2,135:	1,280
Total above	2,649:	2,684:	3,577:	3,815:	3,863:	32,684:	30,078:	50,128:	48,855:	47,363
Total other Eur. .	1,520:	1,750:	2,248:	2,303:	2,308:	18,402:	13,331:	20,843:	20,633:	19,160
Total Europe ...	4,169:	4,434:	5,825:	6,118:	6,171:	51,086:	43,409:	70,971:	69,488:	66,523
U.S.S.R.	3,096:	2,492:	3,200:	3,300:	3,300:	19,982:	12,830:	19,000:	17,600:	20,500
OTHER COUNTRIES										
Iran ^{8/}	35:	63:	85:	104:	111:	144:	265:	416:	546:	584
Japan	42:	34:	35:	33:	38:	310:	105:	193:	236:	266
Turkey ^{8/}	63:	115:	126:	125:	123:	434:	724:	943:	1,500:	1,100
Uruguay	3:	6:	7:	10:	10:	16:	20:	60:	99:	100
Total	143:	218:	253:	272:	282:	904:	1,114:	1,612:	2,381:	2,050
Grand total	8,285:	7,965:	10,305:	10,474:	10,524:	82,071:	68,305:	106,246:	100,920:	100,416

^{1/} Area estimates are for harvested areas unless otherwise stated.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Includes about 5,000 acres sown in Denmark to be processed in Sweden.

^{4/} Includes about 7,000 acres sown in Denmark to be processed in Sweden.

^{5/} Includes about 57,000 short tons processed in Sweden.

^{6/} Includes about 65,000 short tons processed in Sweden.

^{7/} Topped beets.

^{8/} Harvested for sugar only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries.

For the Soviet Union, available information indicated that satisfactory weather conditions in the latter part of the season are expected to result in an increase of production by more than 16 percent over that of 1951 on approximately the same acreage as that of last season.

In Asia, Turkey experienced weather conditions similar to those of the Balkans and the lack of precipitation, with insects and disease, indicate a reduced yield for sugar beets and a crop less than 75 percent of 1951. Iran, which increased acreage this season almost 7 percent more than in 1951, expects a crop larger than that of 1951 by the same percentage. Early precipitation was above average and water for irrigation was deemed adequate for the crop. Japan increased acreage by 15 percent over 1951 and a similar increase of beet production is expected.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION DOWN 2 PERCENT IN 1952-53

World potato production in the 1952-53 season is estimated at 7.8 billion bushels, 2 percent below the 7.9 billion bushels produced last season. It compares with average production in the 5-years 1945-49 of 7.7 billion bushels and in the prewar years 1935-39 of 8.4 billion bushels. The potato acreage in 1952 is estimated at 52.1 million acres, about the same as last season and 1 percent above the prewar average of 51.5 million acres.

The estimates for 1952 are preliminary and subject to revision as they are based on reports of conditions before crops were fully matured in the Northern Hemisphere and on forecast of acreage only recently planted or yet to be planted in the Southern Hemisphere. Included in the estimates are 72 potato producing countries. They embrace all of the important potato producing areas in the world.

The decline of production estimated for 1952-53 is a reflection of several factors. The most important of these were drought and frost in Eastern Europe, reduced acreage in Western Europe and possibly a conservative forecast of production in Africa and South America where the harvest is yet several months in the future. The extent of the drought and frost in Eastern Europe has not been fully appraised but report of damage to the potato crop as been wide spread. Most of the countries from Yugoslavia north through Poland are involved. Indications are that the drought may have been as severe in the 1952 season as in 1950. Precipitation in part of the area has been reported for the entire season at 25 percent below precipitation in the drought year 1950. While quantitative estimates of production from these countries are not available the preliminary estimates show a general decrease of 15 to 20 percent from last season.

POTATOES: Average, yield and production in specified countries
average 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-52

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1945-49	1951	Average	1945-49	1951	Average	1945-49	1951
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA:									
Canada.....	539	373	285	124	175	186	66,571	65,300	48,355
El Salvador.....	1	1	2	22	35	50	22	41	100
Guatemala.....	9	10	10	41	48	47	383	483	470
Honduras.....	3	4	4	18	35	38	60	133	150
Mexico.....	37	69	75	69	68	53	2,547	4,693	4,000
Panama, Republic of.....	1	1	1	40	74	70	30	74	70
United States.....	3,033	2,284	1,353	117	189	244	355,504	431,641	325,708
Bermuda.....	2	1	1	40	55	41	79	55	41
Cuba.....	20	24	25	95	125	152	1,894	3,009	3,804
Dominican Republic.....	2	4	3	48	30	25	96	69	85
Jamaica.....	2	3	3	30	30	27	60	33	80
Total.....	3,649	2,774	1,762	117	182	218	427,246	505,531	383,363
EUROPE:									
Albania.....	1	2	3	55	50	42	82	100	150
Austria.....	507	423	469	206	168	196	104,632	71,135	95,532
Belgium - Luxembourg.....	425	233	242	294	287	340	124,801	66,803	78,465
Denmark.....	188	277	260	254	264	284	47,668	73,312	71,723
Finland.....	213	211	210	228	205	232	48,624	43,305	54,403
France.....	3,786	2,863	2,598	167	161	158	631,052	460,217	493,826
Germany, Western Zone.....	2,871	2,660	2,760	250	237	299	718,100	631,000	885,600
Greece.....	53	75	94	100	140	162	5,308	10,487	15,253
Iceland.....	2	2	2	142	136	180	284	273	360
Ireland.....	328	379	321	300	291	313	98,286	110,348	103,256
Italy.....	993	982	955	97	90	108	96,433	88,460	103,546
Malta and Gozo.....	9	8	7	118	75	64	1,104	617	450
Norway.....	320	474	384	315	340	377	100,744	161,097	139,463
Portugal.....	127	152	145	259	280	308	32,830	42,537	37,294
Spain.....	77	195	216	270	170	151	20,755	33,180	44,404
Sweden.....	1,125	893	914	152	112	157	170,977	99,743	146,973
Switzerland.....	326	353	323	204	195	215	66,631	68,742	72,491
Switzerland.....	116	173	140	220	252	292	25,531	43,521	38,580
United Kingdom.....	720	1,402	1,050	254	259	284	182,859	362,551	309,269
Yugoslavia.....	699	650	566	89	77	89	62,026	50,000	60,400
Total above.....	12,886	12,407	11,769	197	195	220	2,538,727	2,417,428	2,743,479
Other Europe.....	11,829	9,805	11,286	203	165	133	2,401,270	1,615,924	1,748,000
Total Europe.....	24,715	22,212	22,995	200	182	177	4,939,997	4,033,352	4,491,479
U. S. S. R. (Europe and Asia):									
20,203	22,131	23,400	23,400	134	125	124	2,713,054	2,770,500	2,600,000

ASIA:												
Cyprus.....	6	10	13	12	148	135	140	142	958	1,350:	1,817	1,700
Israel.....	1	2	5	7	84	58	182	201	84	1,212:	992	1,506
Lebanon.....	4/	11	7	7	4/	121	124	186	4/	1,335:	919	1,300
Syria.....	17	8	10	10	90	83	81	70	1,531	689:	808	700
Turkey.....	135	151	211	210	49	79	117	119	6,645	11,897:	24,618	25,000
India.....	400	542	617	615	100	97	97	98	40,000	52,733:	59,584	60,000
Indonesia.....	27	14	18	18	72	50	56	56	1,941	698:	1,000	1,000
Japan.....	388	531	488	487	165	141	193	191	64,103	74,930:	94,401	92,850
North Korea.....	221	237	260	260	77	74	62	62	17,097	17,559:	16,000	16,000
South Korea.....	47	120	94	95	95	85	80	84	4,447	10,240:	7,529	8,000
Philippines, Republic of.....	1	1	1	1	70	70	70	70	9	8:	8	8
Total.....	1,243	1,627	1,724	1,722	110	106	120	121	136,815	172,651:	207,676	208,064
SOUTH AMERICA:												
Argentina.....	311	432	457	460	85	86	101	87	26,523	36,978:	45,929	40,000
Bolivia.....	125	150	170	175	56	53	58	57	7,000	8,000:	9,921	10,000
Brazil.....	168	325	368	370	94	71	73	73	15,775	23,202:	26,914	27,000
Chile.....	121	131	124	125	129	152	145	144	15,622	19,910:	17,994	18,000
Colombia.....	167	242	250	250	81	71	72	72	13,467	17,222:	18,000	18,000
Ecuador.....	62	62	60	60	78	45	50	50	4,450	2,806:	3,000	3,000
Peru.....	400	450	482	485	75	81	82	82	30,157	36,601:	39,609	40,000
Uruguay.....	18	22	27	25	63	56	68	60	1,135	1,239:	1,837	1,500
Venezuela.....	15	15	12	12	24	37	92	83	367	551:	1,100	1,000
Total.....	1,387	1,829	1,950	1,962	83	80	84	81	114,496	146,509:	164,304	158,500
AFRICA:												
Algeria.....	45	45	54	55	124	126	150	127	5,575	5,690:	8,084	7,000
Belgian Congo.....	3	3	7	7	110	125	89	86	288	358:	611	600
Egypt.....	10	33	26	25	181	198	230	240	1,813	6,540:	5,989	6,000
Eritrea.....	1	2	2	2	36	40	40	40	6	88:	75	80
Madagascar.....	31	53	47	45	52	46	67	20	1,615	2,416:	3,164	909
Mauritius.....	1	1	1	1	131	81	130	125	31	81:	130	125
Mozambique.....	3	5	1	1	78	75	75	75	78	118:	120	120
Nigeria and Cameroons.....	2	2	1	1	30	37	40	40	21	29:	40	40
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	5	4	4	81	94	100	100	254	433:	400	400
Tunisia.....	6	5	5	5	65	134	120	120	393	681:	600	600
Union of South Africa.....	89	151	140	140	88	67	64	64	6,697	10,143:	9,023	9,000
Total.....	194	305	288	286	86	87	98	87	16,771	26,577:	28,236	24,874
OCEANIA:												
Australia.....	114	144	125	125	113	136	112	120	12,900	19,577:	14,000	15,000
New Zealand.....	21	20	13	15	221	232	243	233	4,651	4,634:	3,155	3,500
Total.....	135	164	138	140	130	168	124	129	17,551	24,211:	17,155	18,500
WORLD TOTAL.....												
51,226 : 51,042 : 52,257 : 52,109 : 162 : 150 : 151 : 149 : 8,365,930 : 7,679,241 : 7,892,213 : 7,755,003												
1 Preliminary. 2/ Belgium not comparable with later years, apparently includes small farms and gardens. 3/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Germany (Eastern Zone). 4/ Included with Syria. 5/ Includes Lebanon.												

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Belgium not comparable with later years, apparently includes small farms and gardens. 3/ Includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Germany (Eastern Zone). 4/ Included with Syria. 5/ Includes Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years shown refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. The yields per acre for countries having a small production were calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage.

On the favorable side of the 1952 potato production picture were 2 areas in Europe, one in the north western part and the other in southern Europe. The north western part included Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Production there ranged from 4 percent to 20 percent above 1951 and in all except the Netherlands from 2 percent to 27 percent above their respective averages in the 5 years 1945-49. In Southern Europe, Switzerland and Italy reported production 7 percent and 1 percent respectively above 1951. Yields per acre reached new highs in Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Greece. Yields were down principally in Austria, Finland, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Spain, the United Kingdom, Yugoslavia and other Eastern European countries.

Production in the United States and Canada recovered somewhat from the low of the last season being up 6 percent in the United States and 13 percent in Canada. But production was still 20 percent below the 1945-49 average in the United States and 16 percent in Canada. Acreage was 5 percent above last season in the United States and 3 percent in Canada. Yields in the United States were up 1 percent and Canada 9 percent. Supplies should be ample in the United States and Canada throughout most of the 1952-53 season if marketing continues normally.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER IN 1952-53

World cotton production in 1952-53 is tentatively estimated at 34.3 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) from 81.5 million acres, based on early or midharvest reports for Northern Hemisphere countries. Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries where cotton is now being planted are based on seed sales and other indicators such as price levels at planting time and bank-lending policies. These figures represent decreases of 1.0 million bales or 3 percent in production and 2.2 million acres (about 3 percent) from the near-record level of 1951-52.

Of the 1-million-bale decrease in the world total the United States accounted for 731,000 bales. In India and China, which are large producers and large consumers, production is below 1951-52 by about 200,000 bales each. In the principal foreign exporting countries major decreases of around 265,000 bales in Mexico and 200,000 (forecast) in Brazil and Argentina are more than offset by increases of roughly 275,000 bales in Egypt, 100,000 in Pakistan, 100,000 in Turkey, and 75,000 in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

In the United States the estimate of 14,413,000 bales (October report) for 1952-53 is 4.3 percent below last year's final estimate of 15,144,000 bales. The reduction of 7.5 percent in acreage for harvest from 26,687,000 acres in 1951 to 24,693,000 in 1952 was partly offset by a rise in average yield per harvested acre from 272 pounds to 280 pounds. Drought in Texas and Oklahoma and drought followed by excessive rain and insect infestation in South Carolina and Georgia were largely responsible for sharp reductions in production in those States. Increased acreage and higher yields in most of the mid-South and Pacific Southwest resulted in increased production in those States.

Production of 1,100,000 bales in Mexico this year is down by 265,000 bales or 19 percent from 1951-52 as a result of drought and a 10-percent decrease in acreage. Restriction of production credit for cotton and producers' discouragement with rapidly falling prices during the planting season early in 1952 were the principal causes for reduced acreage.

Reductions totaling over 200,000 bales are estimated for South America in countries where the 1952-53 crops are now being planted. These estimates assume an average yield per acre compared with the above-average yields of 1951-52. Also, current reports from South Brazil forecast a reduction in acreage of 10 to 20 percent for 1952-53. Drought in most of the cotton areas in India has recently resulted in downward revisions in estimates of the 1952-53 crop to about 2,900,000 bales. This is 200,000 bales smaller than the estimate for 1951-52 and 285,000 lower than earlier forecasts of the current crop. The China crop is reported to be down by at least 200,000 bales because of planting too early and too close, unfavorable weather, and lack of sufficient price incentives.

The largest increase in production, about 275,000 bales, is estimated (first official estimate) for Egypt and applies mainly to extra long staple (Karnak variety) in the Lower Delta area. The official acreage forecast (2,042,000 acres) for 1952-53 is 13,000 acres lower than in 1951-52 but higher yields per acre are in prospect. No estimates are available for the 1952-53 crop in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan but it may be assumed that every effort will be made to keep production high. This cotton (about 90 percent of it normally is Egyptian type) was in strong demand last season, especially in the United Kingdom, as a substitute for the higher-priced Egyptian cotton.

Acreage and production in Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, and other eastern Mediterranean areas have been increasing steadily from 775,000 acres and 325,000 bales in 1947-48 to 2,550,000 acres and 1,200,000 bales forecast for 1952-53. Nearly all of the cotton in these countries is comprised of American-Upland varieties. Construction of irrigation systems throughout this area in recent years has resulted in some increase in average yields. However, lack of experience in cultivation and in use of insecticides and fertilizers is still a major obstacle to attainment of maximum yields.

In Pakistan, where 85 to 90 percent of the crop is under irrigation and additional projects are under construction, the 1952-53 crop is expected to be about 100,000 bales larger than the 1951-52 crop of 1,280,000 bales. A small increase in acreage and some expected improvement in yields are the reported causes for the higher estimate.

SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina.....	770:	962:	1,137:	1,371:	-	-	289:	427:	470:	590:	-	-	-
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,520:	4,800:	5,000:	-	-	1,956:	1,352:	1,600:	1,850:	-	-	-
Colombia.....	98:	-	103:	-	-	-	23:	27:	34:	47:	60	-	-
Ecuador.....	40:	41:	-	-	-	-	13:	11:	15:	10:	13	-	-
Paraguay.....	111:	123:	154:	184:	-	-	40:	47:	49:	71:	-	-	-
Peru.....	428:	345:	383:	445:	-	-	379:	308:	370:	401:	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	50:	-	-	42:	-	-	11:	11:	5:	17:	12	-	-
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,177:	6,648:	7,221:	7,500:	2,711:	2,184:	2,543:	2,987:	2,794	-	-	-
AFRICA AND OCEANIA													
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	439:	371:	539:	571:	-	-	248:	246:	442:	285:	-	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	874:	745:	815:	790:	-	-	172:	195:	197:	218:	-	-	-
Kenya.....	-	51:	58:	50:	-	-	13:	6:	11:	10:	11	-	-
Nyasaland.....	84:	-	-	-	-	-	12:	8:	3:	10:	-	-	-
Tanganyika.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	50:	38:	37:	37:	-	-	-
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,324:	1,535:	1,530:	1,535:	281:	227:	289:	316:	300	-	-	-
Canary Islands.....	-	2:	3:	5:	-	-	-	1:	2:	4:	-	-	-
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,367:	2,050:	2,055:	2,042:	1,893:	1,456:	1,754:	1,666:	1,940	-	-	-
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	-	600:	-	-	41:	104:	93:	145:	12:	-	-	-
French North Africa.....	1:	5:	14:	33:	35:	8/	2:	5:	5:	12:	12	-	-
French West Africa.....	-	-	-	-	-	28:	14:	14:	14:	21:	-	-	-
Mozambique.....	-	557:	700:	680:	-	9/	33:	104:	131:	122:	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	36:	48:	75:	90:	90:	-	-	-
Angola.....	73:	-	110:	112:	-	13:	24:	23:	22:	22:	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	2:	5:	10:	37:	-	8/	2:	2:	3:	8:	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	-	12:	40:	80:	80:	2:	3:	12:	24:	24:	-	-	-
Australia.....	53:	5:	4:	4:	-	11:	1:	1:	1:	1:	-	-	-
Total 4/.....	6,176:	5,805:	7,252:	7,590:	7,710:	2,840:	2,483:	3,100:	3,000:	3,336	-	-	-
World total 4/.....	81,142:	60,420:	66,500:	83,650:	81,500:	31,689:	25,687:	27,810:	35,300:	34,300	-	-	-

1/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 2/ Years shown refer to crop years in which major portion of crop was harvested. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above, and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

No significant changes are expected in production in southern Europe and minor-producing areas of Asia and Africa.

A summary of the above information indicates that production of Egyptian-type cotton (including American-Egyptian) in 1952-53 will be higher than that of a year ago by about 400,000 bales. Production of Asiatic types may be lower by about 300,000 bales and American-Upland (in all countries) may be down by about 0.9 million bales (includes 100,000 decrease in China).

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

FOREIGN DRIED PEAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES DECLINING ^{1/}

The 1952 preliminary estimate of dried pear production in the 3 leading commercial producing areas is only 700 tons compared with 800 tons in 1951 and 1,100 tons in 1950. The present estimate is only 33 percent of the 10-year (1946-50) average of 2,100 tons and 35 percent of the 5-year (1946-50) average of 2,000 tons. The Argentina estimate is down 100 tons from last year and that for Australia and the Union of South Africa remains unchanged from a year ago. The United States production which last year was only about half the 5-year average is expected to be up slightly. The world total for 1952 is estimated to be about half of the 5-year (1946-50) average.

The decline in dried pear production throughout the world is due to a combination of factors. The changing consumers' taste, lack of free foreign exchange and competition from other dried and fresh fruits have all contributed to the decline. The increasing labor cost in some countries has tended to remove the incentive of packers to dry pears. There have also been the seasonal variations in the size of the fresh crop which have reduced tonnages usually diverted to drying.

United States exports of dried pears during the 1951-52 season to August 1952 totalled 403 tons, compared with the season total of 566 tons in 1950-51 and 571 tons average in 1946-50. During the season just closed the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Canada were the principal destinations for the 1951-52 exports. The above figures do not include dried pears included in dried fruit mixes that were exported. Exports represented 25 percent of the United States 1951 pack. All European countries combined accounted for 259 tons, Canada 42 tons and all other countries 102 tons. The prospects for the 1952-53 season appears to be about the same as those of the year just closed.
--By Walter R. Schreiber.

^{1/} A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

PEARS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average:</u>						
1941-50	1,100	300	700	2,100	3,200	5,300
1946-50	1,300	300	400	2,000	2,500	4,500
<u>Annual:</u>						
1946	2,700	300	300	3,300	4,600	7,900
1947	1,900	400	600	2,900	2,600	5,500
1948	1,000	200	500	1,700	1,000	2,700
1949	200	400	300	900	2,200	3,100
1950	600	100	400	1,100	1,900	3,000
1951 <u>2/</u>	500	100	200	800	<u>1/</u> 1,600	<u>1/</u> 2,400
1952 <u>2/</u>	400	100	200	700	<u>3/</u> 1,800	2,500

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Trade estimate--not official.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, Trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried pears

(Crop year, September-August)

Country	Average		Annual				
	1940/41 1949/50	1945/46 1949/50	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Austria.....	2	3	0	16	0	0	
Belgium.....	36	19	37	1	0	6	
France.....	26	52	0	219	0	2/	
Italy.....	61	24	9	9	6	5	
Netherlands.....	35	69	0	288	73	165	
Sweden.....	53	36	0	177	227	30	
Switzerland.....	27	38	13	24	7	44	
United Kingdom.....	464	13	0	0	0	0	
Canada.....	58	71	3	19	37	42	
Others.....	452	246	317	139	216	111	
Total	1,214	571	379	892	566	403	

1/ 12 months September-August.

2/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD DRIED APRICOT PRODUCTION CONTINUES DECLINE 1/

The 1952 preliminary estimate of dried apricot production in the United States, Iran, Spain and other leading commercial producing countries is 18,400 short tons compared with 22,700 tons (revised) in 1951 and 26,500 tons in 1950. The present estimate is the second smallest world total in more than a quarter of a century. The 1945 production of 17,200 tons was the smallest in that period. The 1952 estimate is about 36 percent below the 10-year (1941-50) average of 28,700 tons and 29 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 25,900 tons. The 1952 pack is down from that of the previous year in all countries with the exception of Chile where the pack was only a few hundred pounds larger.

The decrease in foreign production of dried fruit is due for the most part to adverse weather and competition from canneries and pulping operations. The slowness of sales in most of the minor producing countries last season also tended to reduce drying in 1952. Iran was the only bright spot in the foreign countries last season and if there had been a larger fresh apricot crop there no doubt would have been more dried this year. The Iranian pack was larger than that of the United States for the second consecutive year.

As the 1951-52 season came to a close it appeared that about 700 short tons remained unsold from the 1951 foreign pack. Iran had an estimated 400 tons and Spain 300 tons.

The 1951-52 export season abroad was a big success as far as Iran was concerned. Spain did reasonably well and all other countries had but minor exports. The total exports from the leading foreign producing exporting countries was about 11,900 tons of which Iran had 9,000 tons and Spain 2,600 tons. The principal outlets for these exports were the Scandinavian countries, Western Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

The prospects for the 1952-53 season abroad seems good although there will not be the same volume to sell as a year ago. The Iranians feel they will have little difficulty selling their pack and the Spanish packers expected to be sold out by January 1, 1953. The pack in the Southern Hemisphere countries, with the exception of the Union of South Africa for practical purposes is about sold out of first hands.

United States exports of dried apricots during 1951-52 totaled only 1,429 short tons compared with 2,245 tons a year earlier. The last prewar year (1938-39) exports of dried apricots totaled 14,420 tons. In the face of such a drastic drop in exports it is difficult to remain optimistic about the deal.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

APRICOTS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argen- tina and Chile	Australia	Iran	Spain	South Africa	Syria	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:									
1941-50	300	1,500	6,700	3,600	500	700	13,300	15,400	28,700
1946-50	400	1,300	5,900	2,500	400	600	11,100	14,800	25,900
Annual:									
1946	300	1,500	8,200	2,200	200	600	13,000	18,000	31,000
1947	600	1,400	4,400	3,900	500	500	11,300	15,200	26,500
1948	500	1,100	3,800	1,500	400	1,000	8,300	12,400	20,700
1949	300	1,200	6,400	1,700	300	500	10,400	14,200	24,600
1950	400	1,200	6,900	2,900	300	600	12,300	14,200	26,500
1951 1/	200	2/ 1,000	2/ 9,000	3,700	600	600	2/ 15,100	7,600	2/ 22,700
1952 1/	200	700	7,400	1,800	500	500	11,100	3/ 7,300	18,400

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

3/ Trade estimate not official.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, Trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried apricots

(Crop year, July-June)

Country	Average		Annual		
	1941/42	1946/47	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	1950/51	1950/51			1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium.....	499	843	507	207	91
Denmark.....	7	14	2	3	0
France.....	37	26	2	2	2/
Germany.....	192	320	129	1	2
Italy.....	70	15	21	17	0
Netherlands.....	106	212	393	138	1
Norway.....	35	18	28	2	0
Sweden.....	56	56	3	0	0
Switzerland.....	71	142	204	220	117
United Kingdom.....	1,700	7	0	2/	0
Canada.....	514	597	808	644	31
Mexico.....	14	20	8	33	2
Brazil.....	52	86	28	75	0
Other.....	502	364	112	87	14
Total	4,155	2,720	2,245	1,429	258

1/ 2 months, July-August

2/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The 1951-52 season exports were only 10 percent of the prewar (1935-39) average of 14,942 tons and 53 percent of the postwar (1946-50) average of 2,720 tons. During the last season Canada was the destination for 644 tons, Switzerland 220 tons, Belgium 207 tons and the Netherlands 138 tons. All of Europe purchased 592 tons or about 41 percent of the total. The drastic drop in exports to Europe is due to a number of factors, chief among them being lack of dollar exchange, alternate sources of supply, change in dietary habits abroad and the availability of fresh fruits from the Southern Hemisphere and tropical areas for larger periods during the year.

The prospects for this year's exports from the United States appears to be about the same as last year at this time. The same factors given above still prevail; however, the smaller production abroad may result in a slight increase provided foreign countries can find the exchange.
--By Walter R. Schreiber.

1952 FOREIGN DRIED PEACH PACK SMALLEST IN POSTWAR PERIOD 1/

The 1952 dried peach pack in the principal foreign producing countries, Argentina, Australia, Chile and the Union of South Africa is estimated to have been only 2,500 short tons compared with 3,300 tons in 1951 and 5,500 tons in 1950. The present estimate is only 46 percent of the 10-year (1941-50) average of 5,400 tons and 43 percent of the 5-year (1946-50) average of 5,800 tons. The sharp decline in production in the Argentine of the past 2 seasons is largely responsible for the very poor showing of this product this season and last. During the 1952 season in these Southern Hemisphere countries smaller packs than a year ago are reported from all countries except Australia where no change took place.

The smaller pack in all countries was due to smaller fresh peach crops which in turn were due to shortages of rainfall or irrigation water, to the competition by canneries, fresh market and slow demand for dried peaches both in domestic and foreign outlets of the previous season. The pack which was finished in March 1952 for all practical purposes has been sold by packers and what remains today is almost entirely in the hands of retailers. Export statistics for the group of countries are not yet available; however, outside of exports from the Union of South Africa practically none were exported. It is estimated that the other countries exported less than 10 tons between them.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

PEACHES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1952 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia	Chile	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
<u>Average:</u>							
1941-50	3,000	500	1,000	900	5,400	17,600	23,000
1946-50	3,500	500	900	900	5,800	14,400	20,200
<u>Annual:</u>							
1946	4,300	500	800	900	6,500	25,000	31,500
1947	3,500	400	900	900	5,700	17,100	22,800
1948	3,300	700	900	800	5,700	8,100	13,800
1949	3,300	400	1,000	1,100	5,800	14,300	20,100
1950	3,300	300	900	1,000	5,500	7,300	12,800
1951 <u>1/</u>	600	300	900	1,500	3,300	<u>2/</u> 9,300	<u>2/</u> 12,600
1952 <u>1/</u>	500	300	800	900	2,500	<u>3/</u> 8,000	10,500

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised

3/ Trade estimate not official.

OFAR, USDA. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, Trade or other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of peaches, dried, to specified countries
1952-53 with comparisons 1/

Country of destination	Average		Annual		
	1941/42	1946/47	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 2/
	1950/51	1950/51			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium.....	98	31	0	10	0
France.....	25	3/	0	3/	0
Germany.....	306	613	757	24	0
Italy.....	133	67	71	19	0
Netherlands.....	45	90	114	1	11
Sweden.....	137	236	406	0	1
Switzerland.....	3	5	8	15	3/
United Kingdom...	3,126	1,864	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	29	10	4	5	1
Total Europe....	3,902	2,916	1,360	74	13
Canada.....	241	374	264	168	27
Other Countries...	382	550	106	154	26
Grand total.....	5,025	3,840	1,730	396	66

1/ Crop year basis, July-June.

2/ 2 months - July through August

3/ Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

The United States exports of dried peaches during the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952 totaled only 396 short tons compared with 1,730 tons a year earlier and 3,289 tons average during the 5-year period 1935-39. The exports during the season just closed were the smallest in the past quarter of a century. Canada was the best market with 168 tons while all of Europe accounted for only 74 tons and all other countries combined purchased only 154 tons. These figures do not include any that might have been exported in fruit mixes. The exports were equal to only 4 percent of the estimated 1951 pack. United States exports were still plagued with the lack of dollars abroad and other hindrances to exports.--By Walter R. Schreiber.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

INDONESIA'S COPRA EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

Exports of copra from Indonesia in September 1952 totaled only 11,302 long tons, a new low for the year, and substantially below the 17,042 tons exported in August. Copra shipments during the corresponding month of 1951 amounted to 37,672 tons or more than 3 times the volume exported in September this year. Shipments during the past month were consigned to: Western Germany - 6,500 tons; France - 1,863; Norway - 1,719; and Austria - 1,220 tons. Accumulative January-September 1952 copra exports amounted to 234,682 tons, a decrease of more than 30 percent from comparable shipments of 340,496 tons during the same period in 1951.

Total copra production for September was reported at 33,660 tons-28,739 tons in East Indonesia and 4,921 tons in West Borneo. Deliveries to oil mills were 9,984 tons. The September buying price for copra in East Indonesia of 100 rupiahs per 100 kilograms was guaranteed until the end of October. No forecasts were indicated for copra production and exports in October.

U. S. EXPORTS OF UNEDIBLE ANIMAL FATS MAY REACH NEW HIGH IN 1952

Exports from the United States of inedible animal fats, greases, and oils (other than tallow) in 1952 probably will exceed the record 38,115 short tons exported in 1951. In the January-August months, alone, of this year, exports totaled 34,484 short tons, nearly twice the volume of 18,230 tons exported in the first 8 months of 1951.

In 1950 exports of animal fats, greases, and oils totaled 33,431 tons, an 8-fold increase from the average annual quantity of 4,116 tons exported in 1935-39.

The increase in exports in the first 8 months of 1952 is accounted for almost entirely by the greater quantity moving to Western Europe, traditionally the major outlet for fats and oils exports from the United States. The quantity going to Europe in January-August totaled 22,744 tons, about 2½ times the tonnage that went in the corresponding period of 1951. Italy and the Netherlands have been the major takers in Europe in the first 8 months of this year, while substantial quantities have been purchased also by Switzerland and Western Germany.

In the North American area, there was exported to Canada -- which took more than any country, anywhere--nearly 8,000 tons of inedible animal fats and oils in the January-August period. Shipments were made also to Cuba and Mexico.

Exports to Asia, totaling 1,922 tons, have been chiefly to the Philippine Republic.

(Continued on Page 372)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

U. S. RICE EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY IN AUGUST

United States rice exports in August totaling 519,000 bags (100 pounds) were the smallest monthly shipments in more than a year, and were sharply below the 1,116,000 bags in the corresponding month of a year earlier. Fifty-two percent of the exports were shipped to Cuba, and 38 percent to Japan.

Rice availabilities from the previous season were at an extremely low level, and the new crop was just beginning to be milled for export in the 1952-53 (August-July) marketing year. August exports amounted to 7 percent of the 7,280,000 bags of United States rice allocated for the August-December period, as announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on September 10, 1952.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
August 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and Country	August - July				August	
	1935-36:	1940-41:	1945-46:	1951-52:	1951:	1952:
	to	to	to	2/	2/	2/
	1939-40:	1944-45:	1949-50:	2/	2/	2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada.....	126:	347:	399:	443:	23:	13
British Honduras.....	3/:	5:	13:	22:	0:	2
British West Indies..	1:	38:	97:	54:	3/:	1
Cuba.....	1,507:	3,142:	4,923:	5,118:	582:	271
Netherlands Antilles..	2:	5:	9:	23:	3/:	3
Venezuela.....	7:	22:	76:	198:	52:	11
Other countries.....	122:	59:	104:	39:	5:	2
Total.....	1,765:	3,618:	5,621:	5,897:	662:	303
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg..	79:	0:	73:	57:	0:	2
Greece.....	89:	24:	109:	209:	3/:	3/
Switzerland.....	10:	46:	32:	21:	3/:	0
United Kingdom.....	78:	380:	1:	0:	0:	0
Other countries.....	185:4/	386:5/	123:	3:	3/:	3/
Total.....	441:	836:	338:	290:	3/:	2
Asia:						
Saudi Arabia.....	3/:	3:	80:	91:	11:	13
Ceylon.....	0:	4:	0:	741:	0:	0
Indonesia.....	3/:	3/:	646:	1,784:	225:	0
Philippines.....	5:	2:	1,136:	71:	0:	0
China.....	3/:	3/:	796:	0:	0:	0
Korea.....	0:	0:	98:	2,821:	10:	0
Japan.....	3/:	3/:	279:	5,386:	206:	199
Other countries.....	1:	10:	60:	9:	1:	2
Total.....	6:	19:	3,095:	10,203:	454:	214
Oceania:						
Liberia.....	3/:	38:	36:	73:	0:	3/
Other Africa.....	1:	45:	1:	3:	0:	3/
Total World.....	2,214:	4,566:	9,096:	17,179:	1,116:	519

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ Average of 270,000 bags to U.S.S.R. 5/ Average of 72,000 bags to Austria, 14,000 bags to Germany, and 11,000 bags to France.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

MEXICO EXPECTS RECORD CORN CROP

The 1952 corn crop in Mexico is expected to reach an all-time record level, according to a recent report from the American Embassy, Mexico, D.F. Official estimates are not available, but private estimates place the crop at about 148 million bushels. This compared with the previous record of 135 million bushels in 1951 and the prewar average of 68 million bushels. Acreage planted for the 1952 crop is tentatively placed at the record figure of 12.1 million acres, contrasted with the 1935-39 average of 7.5 million. It is noted that some of the increase from the 10.9 million acres planted last year was made on land that would be considered marginal - either too wet or too dry for good yields. Despite this factor, yields are expected to approach the record yields reported for 1951. Greatest increases in production are expected in the central plateau, Bajio and Huasteca areas.

The substantial acreage increase was favored by a longer than normal planting season. Rains came earlier in the season than usual, extending the planting period and encouraging the acreage expansion on marginal lands. Subsequent rains in some of these areas proved insufficient, and much of the corn in San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Durango is expected to show poor returns. These are local situations, however, and over most of the major corn area the weather has been favorable with plentiful rains.

Despite the large corn crop produced in 1951, imports of about 900,000 bushels moved into the country during the first half of 1952, most of it in the month of May. It is believed that imports would not have been required if movement of domestic corn had proceeded normally. The imports came from the United States and were negotiated to encourage the release of hoarded domestic supplies and to help hold down the price of this important food.

At present corn stocks are reported adequate for all needs and, in view of the large crop in prospect imports are not believed necessary for the coming year. A downward trend in prices has been reported since March of this year. At latest report growers were getting the equivalent of \$1.47 per bushel for corn delivered in Mexico, D.F. There is considerable dissatisfaction with this price and some suggestion has been made that corn may be held in storage unless the official rate is raised to \$1.91 per bushel.

Storage for about 2 million bushels of corn now under construction, is expected to be in use by December. Construction of an additional 2 million bushels of storage is planned upon the completion of present building.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER1952-53 COTTON PRODUCTION IN
MEXICO WELL BELOW 1951-52

The 1952-53 production of cotton in Mexico is currently estimated at 1,100,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to Ana M. Gomez of the American Embassy staff, Mexico City. Such a production would be 19 percent below the 1951-52 crop of 1,365,000 bales. The decline in the 1952-53 Mexican crop is primarily the result of sharply reduced production in the Matamoras and Laguna areas, as the combined crop in other producing areas is estimated to be somewhat above last year. The 1952-53 acreage for harvest, estimated at 2,129,000 acres, compares with 2,377,000 acres a year earlier.

In Matamoras, picking of the 1952-53 crop was largely completed by the end of August. Production is estimated at about 194,000 bales, only a little over half as large as the 1951-52 production despite a slightly increased acreage. This year's small crop was primarily the result of serious infestations of pink bollworm, boll weevil, and flea hopper. Rains during June and July minimized the effectiveness of insect control programs. Also, dry weather earlier in the season adversely affected the crop to some extent. The quality of the 1952-53 cotton was likewise affected by unfavorable weather and insect damage, and it is estimated that only about 20 percent of the crop will be middling or better. In an effort to control pink bollworm more effectively in the Matamoras area, the Mexican Government issued a decree during the late summer of 1952 empowering the Regional Committee of Agricultural Defense to carry out the cutting and turning under of cotton plants at the expense of any grower who may have failed to do so in response to government orders. Growers apparently realized the importance of plowing under stalks as a control measure but appealed to the government for financial assistance in view of the disappointing outturn of the current crop. As of September 2, 1952, near the deadline for the plowing-under program, it was still not known whether or not this request would be approved.

In Laguna the damage from insects and disease was considerably above average although not as severe as in Matamoras. Picking operations are progressing satisfactorily and substantial stocks are accumulating at local gins. Most of the cotton ginned thus far appears to be clean and of good quality.

In contrast to Matamoras and Laguna, the 1952-53 prospects are very favorable in Mexicali and the West Coast areas, with production exceeding last year. In Mexicali, insect damage during 1952-53 was negligible and labor supply adequate. Cotton gins began operating on August 13, 1952. Three additional 5-90 gins, two in Mexicali and one in San Luis, will soon begin operating and the existing facilities appear to be adequate for handling the increased crop.

(Continued on Page 371)

WORLD COTTON PRICES

Spot cotton-price quotations on certain world markets
converted at current rates of exchange

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb :Spot :quo- :tation	Export & intermed ate tax
<u>Egypt, Alexandria</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	10-16	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tailari	: 65.50	: 37.85	: 5.89
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 61.00	: 35.25	: 5.89
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 58.50	: 33.81	: 5.89
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 73.90	: 42.71	: 8.78
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 67.40	: 38.95	: 8.78
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	(not quoted)		
<u>India, Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 700.00	: 18.67	: 10.67
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	:2/ 820.00	: 21.87	: 10.67
<u>Pakistan, Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	10-15	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 81.00	: 29.70	: 6.93
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 85.00	: 31.17	: 6.93
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 88.80	: 32.56	: 6.93
<u>Turkey, Izmir</u>		:Kilogram				
Acala I.....	10-16	: 2.2046 lbs.	:Kurus	: 251.00	: 40.66	: -----
Acala II.....	"	: "	: "	(not available)		: -----
<u>Turkey, Adana</u>						
Acala I.....	"	: "	: "	: 232.00	: 37.58	: -----
<u>Peru, Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	10-14	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 510.00	: 32.26	: 8.54
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 495.00	: 31.31	: 7.57
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 630.00	: 39.85	: 3.51
<u>Brazil, Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	10-16	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	Discontinued		
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: "		
<u>Brazil, Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 291.00	: 47.88	: 3.0% ad
<u>Mexico, Matamoros</u>						: valorer
Middling, 1-1/32".....	"	:Pound	:Cent(US):	:3/4/ XXXX	: 35.91	: -----
<u>Mexico, Torreon</u>		:Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 252.00	: 28.82	: 4.79
<u>U.S.A., Houston-Gal-</u>						
<u>veston-New Orleans av.</u>						
Middling, 15/16".....	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 36.35	: -----

Quotations to foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 700.00 to 730.00 (19.47). Ceiling 820.00 (21.87).

2/ Reported 820.00 to 840.00 (22.41). Ceiling 925.00 (24.67).

3/ Nominal.

4/ Price is for Matamoros District cotton delivered uncompressed, ex-warehouse, Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. For shipside H/D add 0.64 cent a pound.

C O T T O N -(Continued from Page 369)

The West Coast area (mostly State of Sonora) where production also increased in 1952-53, is becoming more important as a cotton-producing area. Estimates of the acreage or irrigated or summer cotton to be planted for the 1953 season are not yet available as plantings will not be made until November and December 1952. However, a further expansion of cotton acreage is now expected in this area. A recent government authorization has given cotton exporters the right to use Guaymas as an exit port. This is expected to facilitate the marketing of West Coast cotton.

A Special Defense Committee is being formed by the Mexican Government for the purpose of studying cotton diseases and insects and to provide instructions in modern cotton-growing techniques. Torreon and Matamoros, the two areas where the most serious crop problems have been encountered and where most of the research relating to disease and insects will be conducted, have already formed their committees for this work.

1951-52 COTTON EXPORTS
FROM PAKISTAN BELOW 1950-51

Exports of raw cotton from Pakistan in 1951-52 totaled about 950,000 bales (500 pounds gross), according to John N. Plakias of the American Embassy staff, Karachi. This compares with 1,038,000 bales exported in the preceding season.

On September 11, 1951, the Government of Pakistan reduced the export duty on raw cotton from 300 rupees per bale of 392 pounds net (23.09 U.S. cents a pound) on all varieties to 180 rupees (13.85 cents a pound) on long staple and 100 rupees (7.70 cents) on Desi cotton. These reductions in export duties, together with a sharp decline in prices in September and October 1951 tended to stimulate sales for export, especially to Communist China and Japan. However, prices later advanced from a low point of 75 rupees per maund (27.50 cents a pound) plus export tax for 289F Sind S.G. on September 26 to a level of 125 to 130 rupees (45.83 to 47.66 cents) during November through January and foreign sales again declined. As a result export sales declined.

The 1951-52 crop in Pakistan 1,280,000 bales (500 pounds gross) was higher than early-season forecasts. This large crop, along with the reduced exports of cotton, resulted in a sharp price decline from about 129.50 rupees (47.48 cents) on December 11, 1951, for 289F Sind S.G. to about 93 rupees (34.10 cents) early in March 1952. At this time the Government of Pakistan adopted a price support and purchase plan. This plan provided a floor price of 93 rupees (34.10 cents) for 289F Sind and 88 rupees (32.27 cents a pound) for 4F Punjab S.G. The government later announced (June 1952) that it would subsidize export sales of Desi cotton at a discount of about 20 rupees (7.33 cents) from the floor price and in July it was announced that all varieties would

be sold at further reduced prices either through exporters or on government account. These government policies resulted in some increase in export sales during the last several months of 1951-52. However, total stocks at the end of the season (July 31, 1952) amounted to about 350,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 172,000 bales over a year earlier.

With respect to the current season (1952-53), the government announced on September 11, 1952, the removal of the export duty on Desi and the reduction of the duty on other types from 180 rupees to 90 rupees per maund (13.85 to 6.93 cents a pound). This reduction was calculated to establish a price equivalent to about 40-41 cents a pound, but local prices on new-crop cotton were reported to have risen immediately by the full amount of the duty reduction.

The abnormally large stocks of raw cotton held at the beginning of the 1952-53 season have subsequently been reduced by recent substantial export sales, i.e., those resulting from the Pakistan-Russian barter agreement and sales to Japan. However, stocks (mostly government-held) are still at a very high level. Representatives of the trade appear rather optimistic over the reductions thus far made in the large 1951-52 carry-over and in the prospects for future export sales.

Consumption of raw cotton in Pakistan in 1951-52 totaled about 160,000 bales (500 pounds gross), an increase of 15,000 bales over the preceding season. There are now 32 cotton textile mills in Pakistan with 339,000 spindles and 11,000 looms.

F A T S and O I L S--(Continued from Page 366)

U.K. TO PERMIT IMPORTS OF LINSEED FROM ANY SOURCE AFTER JANUARY 1, 1953

The British Board of Trade has announced that imports of flaxseed and linseed oil into the United Kingdom from any source will be permitted under license in the period January 1, 1953 to June 30, 1953, reports E. M. Bristow, American Embassy, London. In the meantime, licenses will be granted for the import of one ton of linseed oil, or 3 tons of flaxseed, for every 3 tons of linseed oil purchased by the applicant from the Ministry of Food after September 6, 1952. (The aforementioned date is when the Ministry announced the decision to end buying of flaxseed and linseed oil from overseas on Government account. See Foreign Crops and Markets of September 22, 1952.)

The ratio of permitted imports to purchases of flaxseed or linseed oil from the Ministry will be reviewed from time to time in the light of the rate of disposal of the latter's stocks. And after January 1, next, importers will be asked to submit periodical returns showing the quantities of flaxseed and linseed oil imported against the licenses issued to them.

PHILIPPINE COPRA SHIPMENTS
HIGH FOR YEAR

Philippine shipments of copra and coconut oil during September 1952 were 86,804 and 6,823 long tons, respectively, and the largest monthly combined volume - 97,630 tons copra equivalent - exported so far this year. Although coconut oil shipments were smaller than in the preceding month, exports of copra represented the largest monthly shipments since November 1947. Both copra and coconut oil exports in September 1952 were larger than comparable shipments of 81,015 and 6,497 tons a year ago.

Copra exports during September by country of destination were: United States - 38,249 tons (Atlantic - 7,114; Gulf - 47,725; Pacific - 26,350); Canada - 4,900; Japan - 3,048; Israel - 3,000; Panama Canal Zone - 687; Netherlands - 11,300; Italy - 7,100; Belgium - 6,500; Norway - 2,000; Western Germany - 1,590; Syria - 800; Denmark - 5,500; and Europe unspecified - 2,120 tons. Coconut oil exports went to: United States (Atlantic) - 6,317 tons; and the Union of South Africa - 506 tons.

Export prices for copra were quoted in mid-October at \$165.00 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices were from 28 to 29 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$142.25 - \$147.33 per long ton) in Manila and 24 to 30.50 pesos (\$121.93 - \$154.95) in producing areas.

Following the detention of several copra shipments in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration, the Philippine Secretary of Commerce and Industry has appointed a four-man committee to study conditions in the local copra industry. The ultimate objective of this committee is to stimulate a general improvement in the methods of preparing copra and thereby improve its quality.

In achieving its objectives, the newly-created committee has recommended coordination with the Bureaus of Plant Industry and Extension. Information concerning the proper methods of preparing copra for export reportedly will be given out to coconut planters and copra producers. The committee also is on record as favoring the establishment of copra centrals in major producing regions to replace the comparatively primitive drying system now used by most producers.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTSCHILEAN POULTRYMEN SEEK
PERMISSION TO EXPORT EGGS

Faced with an estimated surplus of 20 thousand to 30 thousand cases of eggs this spring (September-November) and a domestic price claimed to be under production costs, the Assembly of Poultrymen, an association of about 95 producers in Santiago Province of Chile is endeavoring to obtain Government permits for the prompt exportation of 8 thousand cases, according to Sidney Milliken, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Santiago.

Applications for licenses to export this quantity were submitted before September 10 at prices ranging from US \$12 to \$16 per case. Shipments would be earmarked for Germany, Panama, Curacao and Peru.

About 4 thousand cases were exported in 1951, somewhat less than were licensed for export that year, but exports shortly before the war ranged 15 thousand to 20 thousand cases annually, according to the Assembly, at a time when domestic production was considerably smaller.

The Assembly has been organized to awaken the country to the importance of the poultry industry and its products and otherwise to supplement the work of the national Chilean Association of Poultrymen. It maintains that a poultry industry, developed to take advantage of export markets, should have a stabilizing effect on domestic consumption and prices. Ample public and private space is available for egg storage. The Assembly is currently carrying out a promotion program to gradually expand Chilean consumption of eggs.

L A T E N E W S--(Continued from Page 346)

The first official estimate of the 1952-53 cotton crop in Egypt totalled 1,940,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This consists of 789,000 bales of extra long staple, 275,000 bales of medium long staple, 831,000 bales of long staple and 45,000 bales of scarto (ungraded cotton). Such production would represent an increase of 274,000 bales over the 1,666,000 bales in 1951-52. The 1952-53 estimate for extra long staple (mostly Karnak) is 146,000 bales higher than the final estimate for 1951-52. Estimates for the other two groups were up by 18,000 and 114,000 bales, respectively. The scarto estimate is down by 4,000 bales.

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Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports in July 1952 amounted to 89,000 bales (500 pounds gross). The 1951-52 total of 913,000 bales includes 220,000 to France, 211,000 to Japan, 123,000 to the United Kingdom, 101,000 to Spain, 63,000 to Italy, 42,000 to Belgium, 39,000 to Western Germany, 24,000 to Sweden, 23,000 to the Netherlands, and 14,000 to Switzerland. Exports of cotton linters, waste, and hull fiber are included in the foregoing figures but excluded are more than 100,000 bales of Mexican cotton not passing through United States ports.